

A NEW SILUROID FISH OF THE GENUS *CYCLOPIUM* FROM COLOMBIA

BY HENRY W. FOWLER

Cyclopium mariæ new species.

Head $4\frac{1}{3}$; depth $6\frac{1}{4}$; D. I, 6; A. I, 6; P. I, 10; V. I, 4; snout $1\frac{7}{8}$ in head; mouth width $2\frac{1}{3}$; interorbital $5\frac{1}{4}$; least depth of caudal peduncle $2\frac{2}{5}$; caudal 1; pectoral 1; ventral $1\frac{1}{10}$.

Body elongate, rather slender in profile, broadly depressed anteriorly, deepest at dorsal origin. Caudal peduncle well compressed, elongate, or least depth about $1\frac{3}{4}$ its length.

Head broadly depressed, width about 3 times that of body at dorsal origin, rather convex above and flattened below. Snout broad, surface slightly convex, and as seen from above nearly twice as broad as long. Eyes very small, superior entirely, front edge about midway in head length, without distinct eyelids. Mouth broad, slightly crescentic, and end of mandible about first fifth in snout length. Buccal disk wide, that of lower jaw 3 times as wide as upper, its hind edge with slight median emargination, and surface rather coarsely papillose. Lateral barbel begins about midway in snout length, and extends back nearly to gill-opening. About 8 simple conic, rather large teeth each side of upper jaw, and inside forming rather broad band 3 or 4 rows of similarly large bifid teeth. Lower jaw with 3 rows of bifid teeth, about 6 along outer edge of each mandibular ramus, and innermost row of much smaller bifid teeth or about 12 on each ramus. Nostrils about wide apart as eye, rather large simple pores and each with broad cutaneous fold behind. Both internasal and interorbital spaces level. Each cheek with swollen appearance below eye.

Gill-opening lateral, scarcely extends below pectoral base and forward only about half way in postocular. A simple or rudimentary little gill-raker on first arch and only about 4 short simple points or tubercles on second and third arches, and six on last arch. Gill-filaments about twice eye diameter.

Enlarged rays of fins all with very small denticles on their outer surfaces or edges. Basal portions of upper faces of pectoral rays with spinules. Upper surface of head and predorsal with very small and slightly scattered papillæ, which become more minute and crowded at dorsal base and finally obsoletely minute on rest of trunk.

Dorsal origin nearly midway between snout tip and hind anal ray base, and flexible spine largest of rays, depressed fin short or but slightly longer than predorsal space to head. Adipose fin obsolete, only evident as slight ridge along upper edge of caudal peduncle behind anal base. Anal inserted slightly nearer caudal base than ventral origin, median rays longest, or fin extends about half way to caudal base. Caudal emarginate behind, uppermost and lowermost simple rays longest, forming sharp points. Pectoral low, outermost or simple enlarged ray much longest, reaching base of uppermost ventral ray. Ventral inserted about opposite dorsal origin, fin long and slender or $1\frac{3}{5}$ to anal. Anal papilla long, slender, conic, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of anal spine.

Color in alcohol dull brownish generally, with more or less clouded or dull slaty marblings. Under surface of head, breast and belly pale brownish-white, also lower surfaces of fins pale. Iris pale slaty. Pectorals and ventrals with obscure shades of dusky on rays basally, also same tints on dorsal and caudal rays.

Length 95 mm.

Type, No. 49,368, A. N. S. P. ♂. Brook near the small village of Choachi, 25 kilometers east of Bogota and at 1800 meters of altitude, Colombia, 1917. Hermano Apolinar Maria.

Also Nos. 49,369 to 49,384, A. N. S. P., paratypes, with same data, of which seven are females. All show: Head $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{5}$; depth $5\frac{1}{6}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$; D. I, 6; A. I, 6; head width 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in its length; snout $1\frac{4}{5}$ to 2; mouth width $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3; interorbital 3 to $4\frac{3}{4}$; length 40 to 88 mm. In the males the dorsal spines are damaged, opercle spiny, barbel reaches pectoral origin, caudal much longer than head and no adipose spine. The young show a dark caudal base. The females are variable in depth, often with the adipose ridge of the back better developed than in the male. They have the head about equally papillose and spinescent, though are without the anal papilla.

A male which was dissected had the remains of large dipterous insect larva in its pharynx.

This species appears allied with *C. ventrale* Eigenmann¹ from Dagua, which it represents in the headwater drainage of the Rio Meta basin. *C. ventrale* appears to differ in the presence of an adipose spine, nasal barblet and in having the ventrals reaching slightly beyond the vent. Other Colombian species, *C. chapmani* Eigenmann,² *C. trifasciatum* Eigenmann³ and *C. unifasciatum* Eigenmann⁴

¹ Indiana Univ. Bull., X, No. 8, September, 1912, p. 15.

² L. c., p. 13. Boquia.

³ L. c., p. 14. Caldas and Cisnero.

⁴ L. c., p. 15. Caldas.

are excluded on account of their more anterior ventrals, in all of which they are said to be distinctly before the dorsal origin.

(For Hermano Apolinar Maria, of the Instituto de La Salle, Bogota, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity to study this interesting *prenadilla*.)

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

Uppermost figure, male; upper figure to left, dorsal view of head (male); upper figure to right, ventral view of head (male); median figure, young; lowest figure, female.